



Application No.: 09/835483

Docket No.: PGLD-P01-008

**REMARKS**

In the Office action mailed June 17, 2004, Claims 1-3, 5-15, and 49-60 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) over U.S. Patent No. 6,545,687 to Scott et al. ("Scott"). Claim 54 is also withdrawn by the Examiner. Applicant traverses the rejections, amends claims 1, 2, 5, 6, 49, 50, 52, and 55-57, cancels claims 51 and 60, and adds claims 61-68. Support for new claims 61-68 can be found at least at page 17, lines 29-31. The amendments to the previously pending claims are intended to more clearly define the claimed subject matter, the entirety of which can be found in the set of claims included with the originally filed application. No new matter has been added. In light of the following remarks, Applicant respectfully requests withdrawal of all rejections and that the case be passed on to issuance.

The Applicant and undersigned thank Examiner Good-Johnson for her time during the in-person interview conducted on August 17, 2004 and for her participation in the follow-on telephonic interview conducted on August 31, 2004. The Applicant and undersigned also wish to thank Examiner Brier for his participation in the August 31 interview.

As discussed during the interview, the application relates to methods and handheld devices that implement methods for efficient redrawing of displayed graphical data. In particular, the methods include storing a reduced-resolution bitmap representation of graphical data that is distinct from the graphical data currently being displayed. In response to a redraw request, the methods replace a current display of graphical data with a first approximate representation of the requested updated display. This first approximate representation includes a scaled version of the stored reduced resolution bitmap. By manipulating this stored distinct bitmap, as opposed to manipulating a current display of graphical data, the method does not suffer the risk of generating an approximate representation which fails to including graphical data that the current display does not include (e.g., graphical data that would correspond to parts of an image that would be off-screen or covered by another opaque image). These methods also allow for efficient redraws for a number of types of redraw requests, including, without limitation, panning, scrolling, and zooming of graphical data.



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Scott also describes a number of image redraw methods specifically related to the scaling and shrinking of graphic images. The application's claims however, define patentably distinct subject matter from Scott.

With specific reference to the claims, independent claim 1 recites:

storing a reduced resolution bitmap representation of the graphical data distinct from the current display;  
 in response to the request, replacing the current display with a first approximate representation of the requested updated display, wherein said first approximate representation includes a scaled version of the stored distinct reduced resolution bitmap representation of said graphical data.

Similarly claim 49 recites:

a display memory for storing data representative of a document currently being displayed on the handheld device,  
 a second memory for storing a distinct reduced resolution bitmap representation of said document being displayed, and  
 ...and in response thereto replacing the current display of the document with a scaled version of the stored distinct reduced resolution bitmap representation of the document...

Scott does not teach or suggest the combination of both storing a reduced resolution bitmap representation of graphical data, which is distinct from the current display, and then scaling that stored distinct bitmap representation to create a first approximate representation. In contrast, in Figs. 7A and 7B, "the steps in the zooming process according to a generalized embodiment" (col. 4, lns 47-48, Figs. 7A and 7B) are depicted as follows:

Decompress an input image at a first size and display (Step 40).  
 (Strech) Shrink the current image to a next size of image and display (Step 41).

(emphasis added). Step 41 is then repeated until the desired image size is achieved (42 and 43). Similarly, Figs. 5A and 6 depict intermediate stages of zooming in and out, respectively. Col. 4, lns. 41-44. The figures indicate that each image after the first (e.g., 22) originates from the prior image (e.g., 20). As discussed above, by generating intermediate images or approximate representations from a current display of graphical data, an intermediate image or approximate representation may fail to include graphical data desired to be displayed in an updated display if the current display does not include that data.

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Figures 5A, 6, 7A, and 7B demonstrate that, in Scott's methodology, intermediate images are not scaled versions of a stored distinct bitmap representation. Instead, intermediate images are scaled versions of an image currently being displayed. As such, the methods disclosed in Scott do not teach or suggest the above-listed portions of claims 1 or 49 of the application.

Applicant therefore respectfully submits that claims 1 and 49 are patentable over Scott. Applicant requests reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections of claims 1, 49, and the claims that depend therefrom (claims 2-3, 5-15, 50, 52-53, 55-59, and 61-68), and that all such claims be passed on to allowance.

In view of the above amendment, applicant believes the pending application is in condition for allowance.

Applicant believes no fee is due with this response. However, if a fee is due, please charge our Deposit Account No. 18-1945, under Order No. PGLD-P01-008 from which the undersigned is authorized to draw.

Dated: September 13, 2004

Respectfully submitted,

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